Food Safety in South Korea and Role of KFRI



Korea Food Research Institute Changenun KFRI LocationShenyang Beijing NORTH KOREA Pyongyang Tianjin* yuan Seoul SOUTH KyongBu Express Way Yellow KOREA Zhengzh SUNGNAM City Sea Rusan http://www.kfri.re.kr Xi'an

Organization

President

Vice President

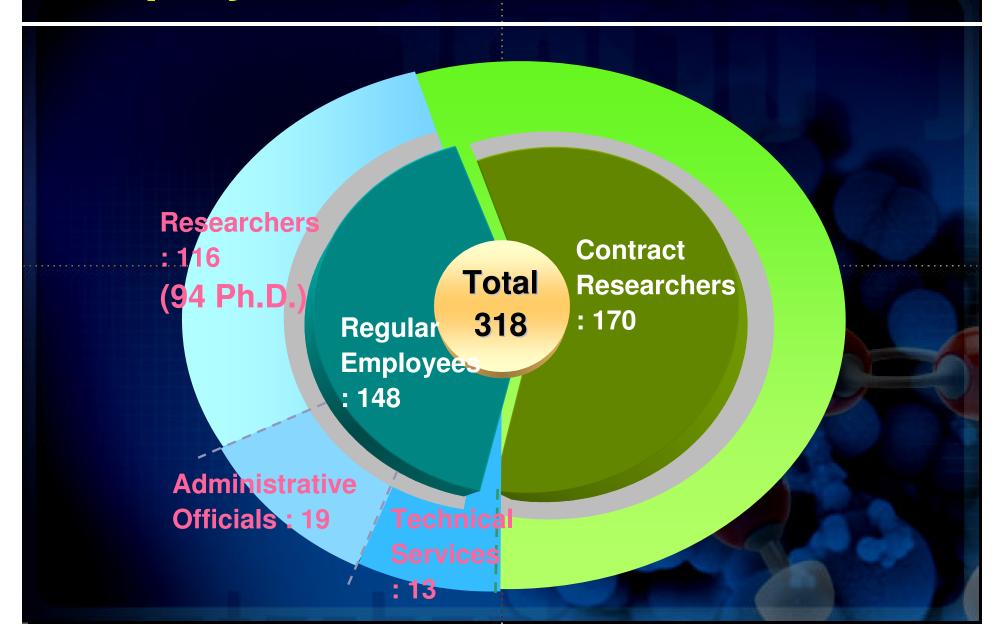
- Food Material Processing Technology Division (4 Teams)
- Food Function Research Division (4 Teams)
- Traditional Food Research Division (3 Teams)
- Food Industry Promotion Division (3 Teams)
- **Strategic Program Division (3 Groups)**
- **Food Safety Research Division (3 Teams)**
- Planning Division (3 Teams)
- **Administration Division (3 Teams)**

KFRI Missions

As a leading incubator for the food science and technology in South Korea

- To advance food science and technology
- To raise value of agricultural, forestry and fishery products
- To uplift the quality and safety of foods
- To strengthen global competitiveness of food industry

Employees: 318



Major Research Areas

Focus on

- Healthy and functional foods
- Fresh and safe foods
- Convenient foods
- Traditional foods

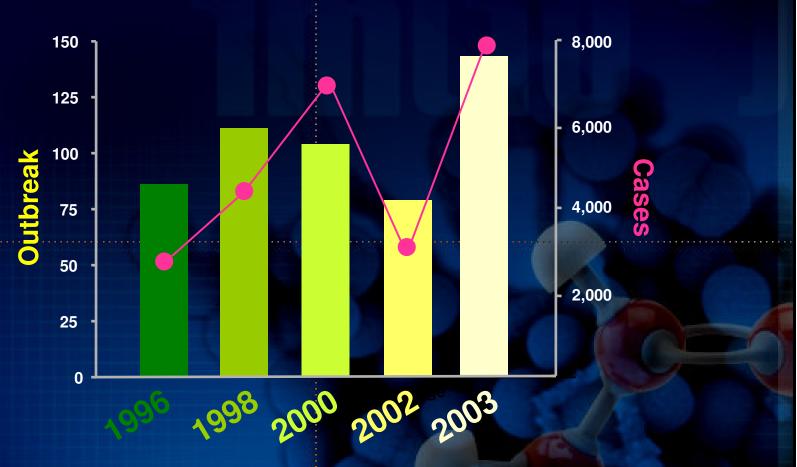
Work on

- Carbohydrate, protein & lipid science
- Food safety and risk Assessment
- Separation Science
- Food microbiology and biotechnology
- Food processing and engineering
- Post-harvest technology



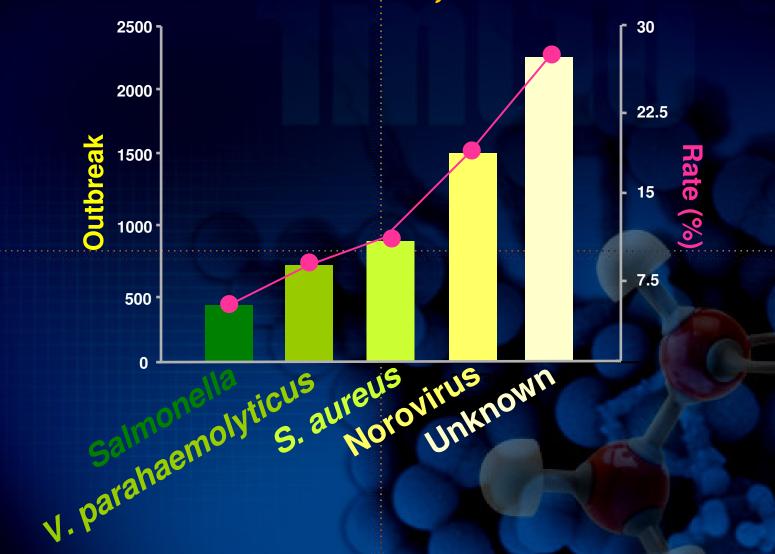
- While food poisoning used to be reported mostly in the summer, it is now reported all year long.
- Outbreaks in restaurant and school meals have increased tremendously with the development of the food-service and restaurant industries.

Foodborne illness outbreaks and cases



In South Korea, although food hygiene has been improving, the numbers of foodborne illness outbreaks and cases appear to have increased, triggering growing public concern.





The major microorganisms causing foodborne illness are changing

SOUTH KOREA

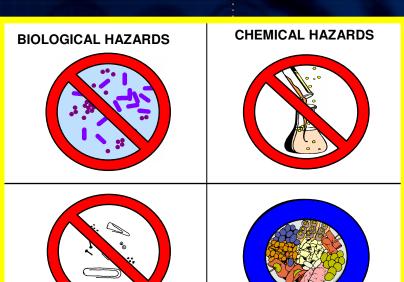
Projects and budget for key chemicals and microorganisms in 2005 and 2006 (Unit: Million Won)

Targets	Toxicity		Monitoring		Exposure Assessment		Std. & Spec.
Acrylamide							
Trans faffy acid			Nutriti	on Team	'06:	30	
Stevioside	'06:	100					
Analogues of Viagra	'06:	50	'05	30			
Dioxins (PCB)			'06	149			
Cd			'05	3,000*			
lodine							
Cyanides							
B. cereus			'05	150			
S. aureus			'05	150			

Source: KFDA (2005)

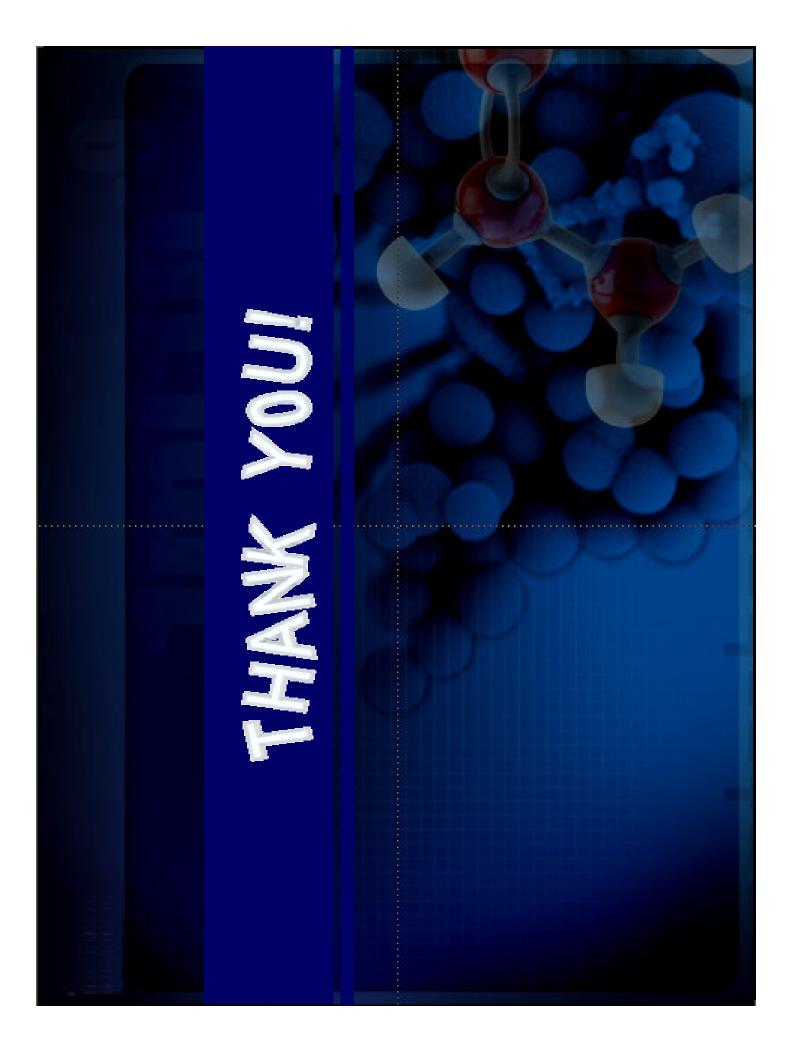
^{*:} Hazardous heavy metals in 10 agricultural products

Support and promote the KFRI effort to create an environment for Farm-to-Table Food Safety Concept.



PHYSICAL HAZARDS





Challenges to Food Safety

Changes in agronomic process

Agricultural practices have contributed to the increased risks associated with fresh fruit and vegetables.

Increase in international trade

International trade allows for the rapid transfer of contaminants from one country to another.

Changes in food or agricultural technology

Advances in processing, preservation, packaging, shipping and storage technologies bring new forms of foods to the market, and even new hazards.

The emergence of *Listeria monocytogenes* due to the use of refrigeration, GM food etc.

Challenges to Food Safety

Changes in animal husbandry

Mordern intensive animal husbandry practices resulted in the emergence and increased prevalence of several human pathogens requiring increased use of antibiotics.

Increase in travel

Persons exposed to foodborne illnesses in one country can expose to others in a thousands of miles from the original.

Increase in susceptible populations

By the year 2025, more than one billion of the world's population will be over 60 years of ages who are susceptible to foodborne diseases.

Changes in lifestyle and consumer demands

Consumer like to access seasonal foods all year, and industrialization and urbanization have incurred mass consumption of food prepared outside the home or street food.